

Exhibit 1

FOURTH EDITION

Organic Chemistry

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Whitman College

PRENTICE HALL
Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Wade, L. G.

Organic chemistry/L. G. Wade, Jr.—4th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-13-922741-5

1. Chemistry, Organic. I. Title.

QD251.2.W33 1999

547—dc21

98-45643

CIP

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Cover art: Rolando Corujo. A computer-generated representation of *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (see p. 466).
In this representation, carbon is black, hydrogen is white, chlorine is green, oxygen is red, and sulfur is yellow.

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Printed in the United States of America

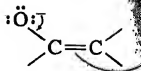
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

ISBN 0-13-922741-5

Prentice-Hall International (UK) Limited, London
Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Limited, Sydney
Prentice-Hall Canada, Inc., Toronto
Prentice-Hall Hispanoamericana, S.A., Mexico
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Prentice-Hall of Japan, Inc., Tokyo
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CHAPTER 22

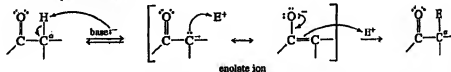
Alpha Substitutions and Condensations of Enols and Enolate Ions



22-1 Introduction

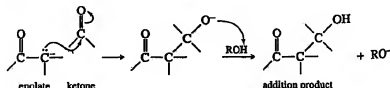
Up to now, we have studied two of the main types of carbonyl reactions: nucleophilic addition and nucleophilic acyl substitution. In these reactions, the carbonyl group serves as an *electrophile* by accepting electrons from an attacking nucleophile. In this chapter, we consider two more types of reactions: substitution at the carbon atom next to the carbonyl group (called alpha substitution) and carbonyl condensations. Alpha (α) substitutions involve the replacement of a hydrogen atom at the α carbon atom (the carbon next to the carbonyl) by some other group. Alpha substitution generally takes place when the carbonyl compound is converted to its enolate ion or enol tautomer. Both of these have lost a hydrogen atom at the alpha position, and both are *nucleophilic*. Attack on an electrophile completes the substitution.

Alpha substitution



Carbonyl condensations are alpha substitutions where the electrophile is another carbonyl compound. From the electrophile's point of view, the condensation is either a nucleophilic addition or a nucleophilic acyl substitution. With ketones and aldehydes, protonation of the alkoxide gives the product of nucleophilic addition. With esters, loss of alkoxide gives the product of nucleophilic acyl substitution.

Condensation: Addition to ketones and aldehydes



condensation: S



Alpha substitution is common. Many useful reactions can be performed by considering

22-2A Keto

In the presence of a base, the negative charge can be delocalized, giving a vinyl:

base-catalyzed

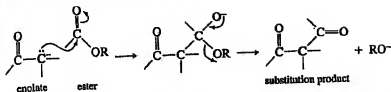


In this case, the enol form predominates. In some cases, the enol form is formed



This type of movement is called tautomerism. Tautomers are different forms of the same molecule, differing only in the position of the electrons and the position of the atoms.

Condensation: Substitution with esters

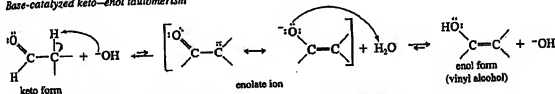


Alpha substitutions and condensations of carbonyl compounds are some of the most common methods for forming carbon-carbon bonds. A wide variety of compounds can participate as nucleophiles or electrophiles (or both) in these reactions, and many useful products can be synthesized. We begin our study of these reactions by considering the structure and formation of enols and enolate ions.

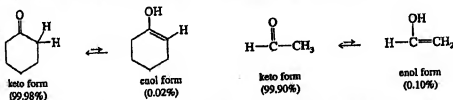
22-2A Keto-Enol Tautomerism

In the presence of strong bases, ketones and aldehydes act as weak proton acids. A proton on the α carbon is abstracted to form a resonance-stabilized enolate ion with the negative charge spread over a carbon atom and an oxygen atom. Reprotonation can occur either on the α carbon (returning to the keto form) or on the oxygen atom, giving a vinyl alcohol, the enol form.

Base-catalyzed keto-enol tautomerism



In this way, base catalyzes an equilibrium between isomeric keto and enol forms of a carbonyl compound. For simple ketones and aldehydes, the keto form predominates. Therefore, a vinyl alcohol (an enol) is best described as an alternative isomeric form of a ketone or aldehyde. In Section 9-9, we saw that an enol intermediate, formed by hydrolysis of an alkyne, quickly isomerizes to its keto form.



This type of isomerization, occurring by the migration of a proton and the movement of a double bond, is called tautomerism, and the isomers that interconvert are called tautomers. Don't confuse tautomers with resonance forms. Tautomers are true isomers (different compounds) with their atoms arranged differently. Under the right circumstances, with no catalyst present, either individual tautomeric form may be isolated. Resonance forms are different representations of the same structure, with all the atoms in the same places, showing how the electrons are delocalized.

22-2

Enols and Enolate Ions

ons: nucleophilic carbonyl group nucleophilic substitution at α and carbonyl of a hydrogen compound is a hydrogen electrophile

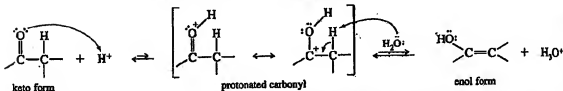


ctrophile is the condensation. With et of nucleophilic



Keto-enol tautomerism is also catalyzed by acid. In acid, a proton is moved from the α carbon to oxygen by first protonating oxygen and then removing a proton from carbon.

Acid-catalyzed keto-enol tautomerism

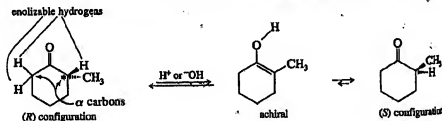


PROBLEM-SOLVING HINT

In acid, proton transfers usually occur by adding a proton in the new position, then deprotonating the old position; in base, by deprotonating the old position, then reprotonating at the new position.

Compare the base-catalyzed and acid-catalyzed mechanisms shown above for keto-enol tautomerism. In base, the proton is removed from carbon, then replaced on oxygen. In acid, oxygen is protonated first, then carbon is deprotonated. Most proton-transfer mechanisms work this way. In base, the proton is removed from the old location, then replaced at the new location. In acid, protonation occurs at the new location, followed by deprotonation at the old location.

In addition to its mechanistic importance, keto-enol tautomerism affects the stereochemistry of ketones and aldehydes. A hydrogen atom on an α carbon may be lost and regained through keto tautomerism; such a hydrogen is said to be enolizable. If a chiral carbon has an enolizable hydrogen atom, a trace of acid or base allows that carbon to invert its configuration, with the enol serving as the intermediate. A racemic mixture (or an equilibrium mixture of diastereomers) is the result.



PROBLEM 22-1

Phenylacetone can form two different enols.

- Show the structures of these enols.
- Predict which enol will be present in the larger concentration at equilibrium.
- Give mechanisms for the formation of the two enols in acid and in base.

PROBLEM 22-2

Show each step in the mechanism of the acid-catalyzed interconversion of (*R*)- and (*S*)-2-methylcyclohexanone.

PROBLEM 22-3

When *cis*-2,4-dimethylcyclohexanone is dissolved in aqueous ethanol containing a trace of NaOH, a mixture of *cis* and *trans* isomers results. Give a mechanism for this isomerization.

22-2B Formation and Stability of Enolate Ions

A carbonyl group dramatically increases the acidity of the protons on the α -carbon atom because most of the enolate ion's negative charge resides on the electronegative oxygen atom. The pK_a for removal of an α proton from a typical ketone

or aldehyde is acidic than an α ketone or aldehyde (pKa 19). When alkoxide ion, ionized, enola



Example



Even this serves as a useful (other than a precursor to the right (F) configuration of it



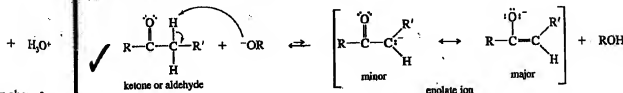
PROBLEM

Give the improp (a) acetone

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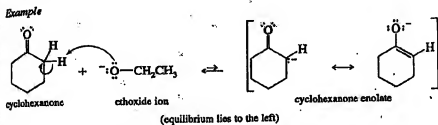
on is moved
oving a pro-

or aldehyde is about 20, showing that a typical ketone or aldehyde is much more acidic than an alkane or an alkene ($pK_a > 40$), or even an alkyne ($pK_a = 25$). Still, a ketone or aldehyde is less acidic than water ($pK_a = 15.7$) or an alcohol ($pK_a = 16$ to 19). When a simple ketone or aldehyde is treated with hydroxide ion or an alkoxide ion, the equilibrium mixture contains only a small fraction of the deprotonated, enolate form.



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acid or base
the interme-
is the result.



Even though the equilibrium concentration of the enolate ion may be small, it serves as a useful, reactive nucleophile. When an enolate reacts with an electrophile (other than a proton), the enolate concentration decreases, and the equilibrium shifts to the right (Fig. 22-1). Eventually, all the carbonyl compound reacts via a low concentration of the enolate ion.

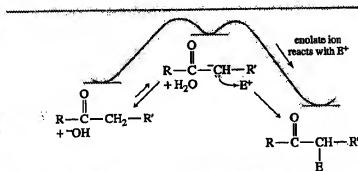


ium.

:(R)- and (S)-

ning a trace of
isomerization.

in the α -car-
on the elec-
pical ketone



◀ **Figure 22-1**
Reaction of the enolate ion
with an electrophile removes it
from equilibrium.

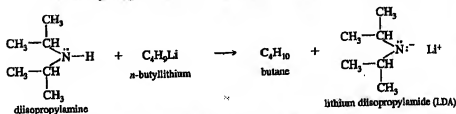
PROBLEM 22-4

Give the important resonance forms for the enolate ion of

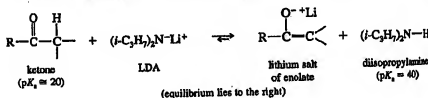
- (a) acetone (b) cyclopentanone (c) 2,4-pentanedione

Sometimes this equilibrium mixture of enolate and base won't work, usually because the base (hydroxide or alkoxide) reacts with the electrophile faster than the enolate does. In these cases, we need a base that reacts completely to convert the carbonyl compound to its enolate before adding the electrophile. Although sodium hydroxide

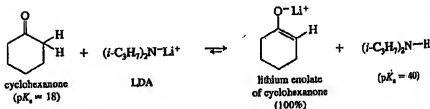
and alkoxides are not sufficiently basic, powerful bases are available to convert a carbonyl compound completely to its enolate. The most effective and useful base for this purpose is lithium diisopropylamide (LDA), the lithium salt of diisopropylamine. LDA is made by using an alkyl lithium reagent to deprotonate diisopropylamine.



Diisopropylamine has a $\text{p}K_a$ of about 40, showing that it is much *less* acidic than a typical ketone or aldehyde. By virtue of its two isopropyl groups, LDA is a bulky reagent; it does not easily attack a carbon atom or add to a carbonyl group. Thus it is a powerful base, but not a strong nucleophile. When LDA reacts with a ketone, it abstracts the α proton to form the lithium salt of the enolate. We will see that these lithium enolate salts are very useful in synthesis.



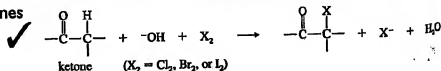
Example



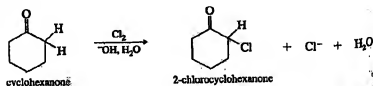
22-3 22-3A Base-Promoted α Halogenation

Alpha Halogenation of Ketones

When a ketone is treated with a halogen and base, an α -halogenation reaction occurs.



Example



The base enolate ion on a ketone and a



This react equivalent of the

SOLVED PROBLEM

Propose a mechanism to give 2-bromocyclohexanone in the presence of LDA.

SOLUTION



The enolate reacts with



PROBLEM

Propose a mechanism for the formation of 2-bromocyclohexanone from cyclohexanone and Br_2 in the presence of LDA.

Multiple Halogenation
With replacement of active toward the withdrawing base



For example, after both the carbonyl carbon and the α carbon are substituted with a halogen atom as the



monobrominated